TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- Among adults (age 15+), 23.8% of Filipinos use tobacco products, including 41.9% of men and 5.8% of women.\(^1\)
  - 22.7% smoke tobacco (40.3% of men and 5.1% of women).
  - 1.7% use smokeless tobacco (2.7% of men and 0.7% of women).\(^1\)
- Among youth (ages 13–15), 16% use tobacco products (boys 22.2%; girls 10.4%).\(^2\)
  - 12% smoke cigarettes, 3.4% smoke other tobacco products, and 2.5% use smokeless tobacco products.

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.\(^3\)

- 21.5% of adults (age 15+) who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 21.9% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 37.6% on public transportation.\(^1\)
- 54.2% of youth (ages 13–15) in Philippines are exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed public places, and 38.3% are exposed at home.\(^2\)

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.\(^4\)

- About 111,000 Filipinos die from tobacco-related diseases each year.\(^5\)
- About 21.8% of male deaths and 9.7% of female deaths are caused by tobacco (16.6% overall).\(^5\)

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- The economic cost of attributable to smoking in 2012 was estimated to be over 269.3 billion PHP, equivalent to 2.5% of GDP that year.\(^6\)
  - Of this total cost, smoking-related health expenditure accounted for 23.1 billion PHP, or 4.9% of the country’s total health expenditure.

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